BATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUR, 450 West Strand. M. White 480 Birand. London. W. U.

The New York Democracy have renominated Mayor GRANT for several reasons.

He has made a first-rate Mayor. Our municipal affairs have been managed with judgment, energy, rectitude, and practical results that commend their responsible head to the approval of everybody concerned with their welfare and with the exhibition of a praiseworthy municipal administration. No higher or more conclusive testimony to this fact could have been offered than the refusal of every distinguished member of his party applied to to head the movement to displace him.

Then for months past all the available Republican force in the State has been concentrated in the effort to break down the dominant Democratic organization here, and particularly to destroy the Mayor as its leading representative; and it has developed nothing more than a disgraceful flasco. No Democratic official before was ever subjected to an attack so powerfully formed and so vigorously prosecuted. Its bitterness and its failure both pointed to Mr. GRANT in all fairness and reason as the leading candidate in the approaching election, and fortunately his conduct in office has been eminently calculated to justify the renomination.

The ticket nominated with the Mayor shows the genuine desire of Tammany Hall to perform its duty to the city without qualification by its own particular interests. It will be elected. And the bigger majority it gets the healthier will be the political tone of New York.

The Deal Ticket.

As a matter of course, the Deal Ticket is made up of political traders. There is not a name on it which suggests reform of any sort. It represents a barefaced bargain only, and is constructed with so obvious a purpose of catching votes that the simplest citizen can see through the device.

The ticket is appropriately headed by FRANCIS M. SCOTT as the dealers' candidate for Mayor. He is a bumptious, elbowing though moderate fellow, who has lived on pol-Itics for several years past, and fared much better than he could have done in his profession as a lawyer, for he was an obscure member of the bar when he first went into public office. He is a Mugwump of Democratic antecedents, and trains with the most offensive of the Mugwump crowd, all of them anxious for the kind of reform that will give them places of power and profit. The great city of New York would be a dismal place if this pharisaical gang could accomplish their

The Deal Ticket, accordingly, will repel the voters of every party. Republicans will stomach it no better than Democrats. Though the main reliance was upon the Republican party, the deal gave the great prizes to the Democratic Mugwumps, who cannot poll more than a few thousand votes for Democrats do not like the gang. The Republicans are very much of the same mind. They respect a square Democrat, but they despise a political Hessian.

The bargainers will not be able to deliver the goods according to contract. The pretence by which it was proposed to trick into support of the ticket the quiet citizens who are desirous only of good city government, has been so completely exposed that it will not work. They were told that the movement was for the separation of politics from municipal affairs, and wet a more purely political ticket has never been put before the people of the town. It smells of politics from top to bottom and through and through. No man of political consequence could be induced to lend his name to the combination as the deal candidate for Mayor, and hence a second or third rate politician like Scorr was picked up for the place. He could afford to make the venture, for he wants notoriety, and even defeat will give him that. When he was nominated the dealers had to prepare a culogistic sketch of his mostly obscure career to introduce him to the meeting. Nine men

out of ten had never heard of Scorr before. But he does well enough on such a ticket. He belongs there, and by defeating him the people will accomplish the good work of punishing the pretentious and obnoxious growd of which he is so fit a representative

The Weekly Wages Law.

The multitude of counsellors who have been considering the act to provide for the weekly payment of wages by corporations, which was passed by the last Legislature, have not succeeded in reaching any harmonious wisdom on the subject.

The question whether the law applies to public officers and clerks in the various departments of a municipal corporation has been differently answered by different law yers in different parts of the State. In the city of New York the Counsel to the Corporation has expressed the opinion that the act is applicable only to persons who receive pay by the day. This opinion we believe is also entertained by the city law officers of Albany and Buffalo. On the other hand, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn thinks that the law requires the weekly payment of every person in the employ of the city, whether he is paid by the day or by the year. This is also the view of the Attorney-General of the State.

In the decision just rendered in this city by Mr. Justice ANDREWS of the Supreme Court, the word "wages" in the statute is distinguished from salary. "Wages earned," says Judge Andrews, "Is an apt expression in regard to laborers who are only entitled to pay for services actually rendered, but is entirely inappropriate when used concerning public officers or clerks who receive annual salaries and are entitled to be paid so long as they hold their offices or places, without regard to the services rendered." He also points out that this distinction between alary and wages has often been recognized In the courts and in sets of the Legislature and acts of Congress.

For the present, so far as New York city is concerned, this decision must be regarded as prescribing the course to be pursued by the municipal authorities. So long as it slands unreversed or unquestioned by any higher court, there is no occasion for any change in the manner of paying municipal officers and cierks. We observe, however, that both the Attorney-General at Albany and the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn are disposed to disregard the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court at Specia

Term here. Mr. JENES of Brooklyn is re-

ported by the Standard-Union as saying: "I think the decision is wrong. I think that the term employee as used in the weekly payment statute to generic term comprehending all officers of a municipa I shall not advise any notion upon the de cision until the matter has been passed upon by the higher court."

Attorney-General Tabon, according to telegram from Albany, declares that the New York decision will not affect other municipalities, and that the question whether municipal employees shall be paid weekly will be settled only when a decision i handed down in the agreed case to be submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court now in session at Rochester.

As the decision of Judge Andrews is thus far, we believe, the only judicial construc tion of the weekly payment law, we should have supposed it would be acquiesced in by the Attorney-General and by the law officers of other cities as prescribing the correct rule of action for the time being; and we do not quite understand the Attorney-General's suggestion that the question at issue would be settled by the decision of the Rochester General Term. That court, it is true, is one step higher than the Special Term at which the New York decision was made, but above it there is still the Court of Appeals; and except for the reason that three Judges sit at General Term and only one sits at Special Term, it is a little difficult to see why the Attorney-General should disregard the Special Term decision and yet insist that a General Term decision must be respected But we do not deem it very important how this question in regard to the payment of municipal officers and clerks shall eventually be determined. The main purpose of the statute was to insure the prompt payment of persons who work for wages in the ordinary sense of the term; that is to say, of persons whose compensation is fixed by the day or week rather than by the month or year. These people will get the full benefit of the enactment in their favor however the statute may be construed with reference to the salaried employees of municipal corporations. Many of these employees would in fact rather be paid less frequently than every week. Even in Brooklyn, where under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel policemen must be paid weekly, monthly payments are said to be so generally preferred by the members of the force

The Clergy.

doned if possible.

that the new system would be gladly aban-

As for the begulled and disappointed parsons, we recommend to them to vote for the representative of straight, unpretending, honorable politics, and of capable and honest municipal government, the candidate of the Democratic party.

In that organization or in its ticket there is neither delusion nor humbug. And its administration of New York's affairs deserves the support of every citizen

The Mill of the Tempted Major.

The perturbed state of Major SINGERLY's soul is clearly manifest in his attempted explanation of the Conshohocken woollen mill business. It could proceed from nothing but a soul tortured betwixt the seductions of financial opportunity and the protests of political conscience. We present the Major's explanation with annotations:

"A PERSONAL MATTER. "Nothing is easier than to tell a half truth so that a whole lie may be readily intered therefrom. It is a half truth that Mr. Singenty, President of the Record Publishing Company, has become a part purchaser of a voollen mill at Conshohocken owned by the late Grown train of false inferences."

It is a fact, then, Major? The fact that you and your associates have acquired for \$65, 000 a property worth \$150,000 seems to us to be

a pretty solid whole truth : "The whole truth in regard to the matter will clear it up. Owing to the tariff on wool, and the blundering legislation by which a lower duty was imposed on worsteds than woollens, the original owner of the Con shohocken mill, after a fruitless struggle for relief a the hands of Congress died, leaving his estate in an

embarrassed condition. This is not quite so clear as it might be he mill property, as we un Major, was depreciated from \$150,000 to \$65, 000, partly because raw wool was taxed instead of being admitted free, and partly because the old tariff afforded to the American manufacturer of woollen goods inadequate protection as against imported worsteds That is why the mill became idle and Major SINGERLY and his associates got it for a song. Let the Major proceed:

"Mr. Bingenty's investment thereafter in the pur chased mill was rather a matter of necessity than of choice, growing out of his business relations with Mr

And now he remarks of the investment to a reporter of the Philadelphia Press: "The only thing I can tell you is that we have bought property worth over \$150,000 for about \$65,000." We cannot suppose that Major Singebly has selfishly taken advantage of the embarrassed condition of his old business friend's affairs. We can only suppose that what he means is that the mill property, worth \$65,000 under the iniquitous tariff arrangement which he describes and denounces in a preceding paragraph, would be worth over \$150,000 under a tariff framed in accordance with Major SINGERLY's ideas of right and justice and sound political economy.

What is that ideal arrangement? It is indicated further along in the Major's explanation:

As long as wool is taxed so that a woollen manufac turer is obliged to substitute for it hair, shoddy, mungo and other waste material. Mr. Singually prefers some other line of business. * * But with free weel his woollen mill would not be for sale. The business would be a good business if the Government should only kee

That is to say, we suppose, off of ray

wool and not off of the manufactured woollens. As we understand the Major, he means that if the tariff on raw wool could only be abolished, at the sacrifice of the interests of the American wool growers, he as a woollen manufacturer, could manage to the increased rates established by the Mo KINLEY act. Under such an arrangement his woollen mill would not be for sale. But even as the matter stands, with the tax on raw wool remaining, the business outlook at Conshohocken is not so bad as the Major affects to believe in his gloomier moments of very mill, who may be supposed to be rather more familiar than Proprietor Six-CERLY himself with its money-earning capabilities, has testified that the Mc-KINLEY bill makes the Major's bargain a very good one. "I can see no reason," says MOYER, " why the mill should not be run profitably. You may say that the prop erty was sold cheap. Well, it was; but the new tariff bill made all the difference between a good bargain and a bad bargain. If the bill had not passed, the purchasers would have had a white elephant on their hands. Now it will be possible to start the mill and give employment to the hundreds who sadly need it." This is with the duty on raw wool, to which the Major so strongly objects, still remaining, but with an in creased duty on foreign manufactured wool-

lens. The McKINLEY act does away with

inconsistency as between woollens and

worsteds, which the Major eites as one of the reasons of the property's depreciation in the past. Of course, if Major SINGERLY could be further gratified by the abolition of the duty on the raw material, there would be even more profit in the business than there is now.

There remains of the Major's essay only the paragraph containing his somewhat vague and unsatisfactory offer to sell out, price not specified:

" He (the Major) is ready to sell out his interest in the Conshoron mill, or any other woolen plant he owns to the owners of the Palladelphia Press or Tue Sur any day in the week, and put them in the way of making the handsome profits they prate about through the opportunity offered by the McKissay Tariff act to fleece the people

We must remind our esteemed free trade friend that it is not THE SUN, but the superintendent of his own mill, that is prating about "the handsome profits through the opportunity offered by the McKINLEY Tariff act to fleece the people of the United States.' The question is whether the Major will start up his mill under these conditions or not; and the whole country awaits his decision with interest.

As to buying the Major out, we may say that THE SUN is engaged in the manufacture of a newspaper, not of diagonals; and whatever views we entertain concerning the wool schedule, or any other matter involved in the tariff question, are quite free from the influence of personal interest.

Points About Pensions. Twenty-five years have passed since the close of the civil war; yet, as Commissioner RAUM's current report shows, the pension rolls on July 1, 1890, carried the names of 537,944 beneficiaries, of whom 505,000 base

their claims for gratuities on that war. These figures show that the rolls must have been increased during the twelve months previous by a net total of 48,219 names, after the heavy deductions from deaths and other causes. This increase is upward of 11,000 greater than the one of the year preceding.

Still more extraordinary has been the growth of pension expenditures. During the session just closed Congress appropriated for regular pension outlays and deficiencies the enormous sum of \$123,779,868, which surpassed by \$34,020,668 even the heavy appropriations made during the session preceding.

Under a normal system of pensions it should have taken perhaps five or six years after the close of the war for the annual outlay under it to reach its maximum. and then this outlay should have gradually fallen off. This is in fact precisely what did happen, until new elements were introduced to make the system abnormal. In 1871 what then appeared to be the climax of pension cost was reached with an expenditure of \$34,443,895. Four years later, or ten years after the end of the war, it had dropped to \$29,456,212. The next year it was \$28,257,896. The year following it fell to \$27,137,019. That was thirteen years after the close of the war, and during the first half of that interval the expenditures had steadily risen, while for the last half they had as steadily fallen.

We see to-day in place of the \$27,000,000 of 1878, the \$123,000,000 of 1890; while in place of the 242,755 pensioners of 1879 we have nearly 800,000 more for 1890. Instead of these enor mous increases during the last dozen years, there should have been by this time an actual diminution both in the number and the cost of pensions, even with simple adherence to a system which at that time was justly pronounced to be liberal beyond anything known in the history of nations.

The extravagant system which we see to day may be traced chiefly to four causes, the first of which belongs to HAYES'S Administration, the next two to CLEVELAND'S, and the last to HARRISON'S. HAVES signed the Arrears bill, which not only added several hundreds of millions to pension expenses, but caused the agents to scour the country in search of clients and claimants who might be willing to apply for pensions, with the prospect of thousands of dollars as arrears to start with. Mr. CLEVELAND signed two bills of enormous immediate and remote outlay. One of them was the Mexican Pension bill which in addition to its great cost recognized for the Mexican war veterans the principle of constructive disability, or a service pension founded on age, although he refused it to Union veterans, to whom, nevertheless, it is certain before long to be extended. The second measure increased from \$8 to \$12, at the maximum, a class of pensions numbering more than 100,000, thus adding millions a year to the outlay. And now the maximum pension under the new dependent or disability bill is also made \$12, instead of \$8, which was for more than twenty years the ordinary rate for the largest classes of pensions. HARRISON'S contribution has been that of signing the disability bill. Other minor causes have aided the increase of the last dozen years, but these are the leading influences

The additions are certain to go on. Up to Sept. 30, a period of three months since its passage, there had been received 460,282 claims under the new disability pension act. These are adjusted as fast as the ordinary Pension Office force, aided by 618 extra hands, can carry them forward. Making full allowance for the rejected claims and for those that ask only increases on pensions already existing, we may expect a pension roll between 700,000 and 800,000 strong; and the service pension has not yet been granted.

Within a short time this country will prob ably be paying out in pensions \$150,000,000 a year, mostly for a war which was all over more than a quarter of a century ago.

A California contemporary concludes that Sunol, the beautiful four-year-old trotter who, after shedding glory on her natal slope by the Pacific, was brought across the Bocky Mountains to let her fame grow in the East, has "lost prestige" because there are a number of other four-year-olds. tolerate the duty on woollen cloths, even at | Nancy Hauks particularly, that have been offered to her as competitors. In other words, Sunol has had challengers just as many, and of the same sort, as the distinguished Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN. None of them has any better chance of beating her than those ambitious gladiators would have of getting away with Mr. SULLIVAN. The real mean self-torture. The superintendent of this ing of the definnces directed at her is to inform the public that the various challenging owners have a very high opinion of their

horses' speed. But Sunol's campaign this season has so far been a very forcible confirmation of the theory siready expressed in THE SUN by that observing horseman, Mr. PETER C. KELLOGG. that the four-year-old, among trotters at least, is no better than the three-year-old. In Mr. KkLLood's opinion the development that goes on in a horse's fourth year is a sort of rearrangement of strength, if not even a suspension of the growth that goes to make it speedier. The fastest mile of 1890 was Sunoi's 2:104, which exactly equalled her 2:104 made in 1882 Despite its apparent paradox the KELLOGG theory can point to her as the strongest

argument for its soundness. When Mr. HONNER's mare has returned to California, however, where training can be

continued until December, so that, for Illustration, a horse in its three-year-old form by the record is on the threshold of the year to come, we may reasonably expect that Sunol will be ready before January, 1891, to give us an inkling of her five-year-old powers, and eclipse any of her performances

that we have seen this year. Perhaps she may beat the record for all ages. Wait and see, and hope.

The Imprisonment of Voters

Section 26 of the Ballot Reform act provides that not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy the same voting booth or compartment at one time except in the case of the physical disability of the voter, "and no person shall remain in or occupy any such booth or compartment less than three minutes, and in no case longer than ten minutes when all the other booths or compartments are occupied." It is expressly made the duty of the Board of Inspectors at each polling place to see that these provisions are properly observed.

What will the inspectors do in case a voter prepares his ballot and has it in entire readness to be deposited in the ballot box and desires to leave the compartment before the statutory three minutes have elapsed?

Will they exercise forcible restraint upon him and virtually imprison him in the compartment until the prescribed time has expired? Or will they construe the provision of the statute in this respect to be merely directory, instead of mandatory, and disregard it in every case where the voter is ready to leave the compartment in less than three minutes after he entered it?

The latter would seem to be the safer course. It will be a venturesome undertaking, as well as a very disagreeable novelty in the electoral system of the State of New York, to subject voters to imprisonment as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Our just now especially amusing contemporary, Lanay, remarked last night of Mr. DE LANCEY NICOLL, that he could not conceive how he could accept the Tammany nomination for District Attorney "with any regard for his professional or social future."

Does that mean that LARRY won't speak to Mr. NICOLL, or eat with him?

The Hon, GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General of the Chicago Fair, asks the press of the country to "hold up his hands," and the press will of course comply when Chicago puts up the money-ten good millions at least,

"Is not a man a fool who will spend his days in the swamps and his nights in places most repulsive to him, with a certainty of an early and miserable death?" So asks our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Inwirer, and solemnly warns the romantic youth of the Quaker City against imitating the career of the late Hon. Rune Bunnows. A man certainly is injudicious to spend his life in the swamps. He is sure to have feet, and he will probably get malaria. If he suffers from Mr. Burnows's unfortunate inability to see the boundaries between meum and tuum, he is pretty sure to be locked up or shot, or both. We should say that the Philadelphians would do better to stick to their own town than to take to the swamps. The place is slow, but it is more healthful than the swamp, and better lighted, even with Wad-

Chicago is joyous over the prospect of dding a sixteen-story building to her architectural glories. When you get up to the sixteenth story of a Chicago building, you get the only chance of pure air the city affords.

Four distinguished Massachusetts Mugwumps, Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT, Col. CHARLES R. CODMAN, Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, and Mr. SHEBMAN HOAR, are running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. For men whose lofty souls despise office, the Massachusetts Mugwumps are pretty active in the way of try-

"I stamp that accusation as maliciously

"Another lie I want to nail." 'He has had the gall and the face to lie." "I brand the whole of it as a lie, venomous

and dastardly. "I want to answer another falsehood." He has been venomous, malicious, and da tardly in his lying."

These extracts from a speech delivered by the Hon. GROEGE WALLACE DELAMATER, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at Bradford last Thursday night, indicate the style of conversation which prevails among the Pennsylvania Republicans at present. They are hurling back the lie at the rate of a lie a minute, and they seem very excited

The people of Edgewater, which is a part of Chicago, are in great distress of mind because a liquor saloon is going to be set up among them. "Edgewater people," says one of them with conscious pride, "Edgewater people who want a drink go down to their cellars for it." It is impossible to understand how a saloon can thrive in a community in which every citizen has his saloon in his cellar. Strangers and wayfaring men may need the public saloon, but the natives don't, and they can easily ruin the business of the saloon by putting this sign in front of their houses: DRINES IN THE CELLAR.

For a sweet set of bigots the 1,000 Boston persons who protest against the erection of a memorial to John Borne O'REILLY, on the ground that he was "the indefatigable enemy f the public schools," deserve the prize. It is a pity that that noble patriot and gentleman is not alive to give them the reasting which their fanaticism merits.

We grieve to notice that our esteemed Minnesota contemporary, the Lake Fall News, in disposed to remonstrate somewhat harship with certain gentlemen who have left the grand old party for the Farmers' Alliance. They are. it says. "taking them collectively or individually, the worst windgalled, spavined, brokenwinded, hawking, slab-sided, jaded, bileolored crowd of political vagrants ever kicked out of one party and received with open arms by another. Verily, the Republican party must seel relieved to get rid of all its windgalis. If you are so glad to get rid of them, cholerio contemporary, why let such shouts of wrath and objurgation follow their blie-colored

It appears from the report of the Governor of Alaska that prohibition works in the same able way in that Territory as in Maine. Liquors of the vitest quality are sold openly and in violation of the law." The one sure result of probibition is plenty of bad whiskey.

Buttons of some kind have been used from an early period in the history of the human race.— Indianopolis Journal Buttons didn't come in before clothes, did

An Indian on the Grand dury.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean Biorg Falia S. D., Got 7 —The United States Court opened in this sity to day with a full blooded Stone to dies on the Grand Jury. His name is John Eastman. and he is the head chief and spiritual adviser of the Viandreau (ribs. It is the first case known to any of the officers of the court where an fadini has served as a crand Juror, and is thought to be the first case in the United States Mr. Bastman is a Prestyterian minister. is well aducated, and speaks English finently.

Washington's Conswala,

From the flucting fairs.

The Hand of Glory that is to beacon and beckup on the houts of realition is the band of Mr. Francis M. boott. a great grandeon. His accestor, we read, steered the toat in witch Washington crossed the Detaware

CELLULOSE AND WOODITE.

The Substances to be Used in Our New You sels for Closing Hotes Made by Shot. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10,-There is a novelty for our navy in the specifications of the 8,100-ton vessel recently contracted for by the Cramps. Works, and the three 10 000-ton battle ships and 7.800-ton protected cruiser about to b assigned to the same firms. These six vessels are to be supplied with woodite or cellulose or some equivalent water-excluding material. This is to be packed along the sides, on the slopes of the three-inch protective deck, forward and abaft the coal bunkers, which them-

selves furnish protection with their coal belt. The French pointed out a few years ago the uses which might be made of cellulose on shipboard for counteracting the dangerous effects of projectiles, especially when charged with the new explosives. This material, which is made of the ground fibre of the cocoanut. with a small percentage, perhaps, of unground fibres, has the property of swelling when wet. The result is that it closes together after the passing of a projectile through it, as the water rushes in, and ends by becoming water tight. The French made experiments with it by firing a 10-inch shot through a cellulose mattress. The fibres came together so rapidly that only about three and a half gallons of water per minute passed through the aperture, and it soon closed entirely. It was therefore evident that one of the most serious dangers relating to the penetration of a ship's side at or below the water line might in large part be averted by the use of this material An additional advantage of cellulose is that

it is exceedingly light. A cubic foot of it, as prepared in the ordinary way like "a brownish meal of small grains." weighs but seven and a half pounds; while in the form of briquettes. or rectangular blocks, in which the exterior, to the depth of about half an inch. is closely compressed and the interior filled with looser cellulose, the weight of a cubic foot would be only a little over eight pounds. On the other lulose. Although in preparing it great care is used to extract the glutinous elements, yet it is said that this can never be completely done and that consequently it may deteriorate, breed vermin, give out foul odors, and become unhealthful. An effort to avoid this trouble is made by thickly painting the metal of the ship in the compartments where it is placed and with which it would come in contact, so that it will be less liable to become damp through leakage or other cause. The cost of cellulose as prepared for use is about \$350 per ton, or nearly \$1 per cubic foot. According to Lieut. Southerland, during the past six years it has been put into about forty vessels of the French navy and into a number of the Russian, Dutch. Japanese, and Greek navies. It is practically free from dangers of fire, burning very slowly in its ordinary form and with great difficulty when compressed.

Woodite, the alternative material which seems to be contemplated in our new vessels. claims some advantages over cellulose, while perhaps lacking others. According to the naval officer just referred to, it has a base of India rubber, specially prepared to keep its elasticity while preserving it from deterioration. It is of two kinds, the buovent and the elastic. The former, which has the appearclastic. The former, which has the appearance of cork chips held together by India rubber, is used only for supplying buoyant properties, and weights about fourteen pounds per cubic foot, or about twice as much as cellulose. It costs about \$225 per ton, or about one-third less than the latter. Its manufacturers assert that a six-inch cube, which weighs before immersion in water 27% ounces, will weigh \$2% after an immersion of twenty-four hours. Lieut Southerland gives this account of an absorption trial made by a former chief constructor of the British navy, Mr. F. R. latrnes. The material med or the absorption trial measured

upon, every foot of it so demaged would take up onefourth of the weight of the same bulk of water.

Elastic woodite, which looks much like
India rubber, and is made un in rectangular
blooks, weight about 64 pounds per cuble foot,
or over eight times as much as collulose. Its
quality is distinctively that of stopping up
holes made by shot. While our Government
had never made any tests of this material up
to a recent date, yet it must have great value
if the following chilms for it, as described by
lieut. Southerland, are not exaggerated:

A thickness of one inch is said to be sufficient to
stop the inflowing of water from the penetration of supounder irrojectiles. In some experiments asveral years
ago, broke sught timels in thockness, were vuicanized
to a three-eighth-inch from plate backed by a second
plate of the same thickness, and fired at from a distance of fitty yards by Nordenfeld three-pounder and
six pounder rapides the body of the same thickness, and dired at from a distance of fitty yards by Nordenfeld three-pounder and
six pounder rapides to the same thickness, and the day from a distance of fitty yards by Nordenfeld three-pounder and
way through. Yeary small marks were visible on the
woodite where the shots had entered, while large holes
had been made in the backing. Four of the shots were
fired to strike the target at right angles and two at an
angle of 4 degrees.

angle of to degree.

It would accordingly appear that good results may be expected from the use of either of these comparatively new appliances in our vessels for the purpose of protecting them near the water line. Indeed, their good qualireasels for the purpose of protecting them near the water line. Indeed, their good qualities may not be wholly confined to uses in battle, since if applied to the required parts of vessels they might hinder the dangers from leaks that follow collisions or running upon rocks, as was, in fact, suggested by the shipbuilding company on the Lefte that made the carlier experiments with cellulose. But their employment for keeping out hostile shot is the one immediately centemplated. The protective decks of our new fleet curve downward from the central line of the vessel toward the sides, reaching the latter a short distance below the water line. Accordingly, by packing the spare space on the slopes with this material it will be at the place where it is needed. In the 3.500-ton cruiser a belt of woodite 33 inches thick, packed in coffer dams extending four feet above and more than four feet iselow the load water line, extends the whole length of the vessel, and is five feet thick.

The New Ballot Law Inquisition TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Upon ap

pearing before the Board of Registry of my district I was asked my age, I replied. "An 21 years of age and over; but by what section of the law do you require such an answer?" They replied section 5, chapter 321. Election laws of 1890, which reads, "and his age as near as it can be ascertained." I then said. Ascertain. I have lived and voted in this distriet for the past sixteen years and am well known here. The inspectors marked me to be challenged on election day, but my right to register was not then challenged.

Section if of the law reads. Any person offering to vote at any election in a city shall, if required by an inspector of election, before his vote shall be received, truly state his age and res dence accordingly, and if he shall relies so to do he shall not be allowed to vote."

Should I be challenged and reny. I will swear to my qualifications as a voter, can the inspector subject me to the inquisitorial examination as set forth in section 11? There is no objection to answering the question as to age except it is nobody a business, provided I am of suitable age, to cast a ballot under the provisions of the Constitution of the State Has not the Legislature exceeded its constitution and untherity in massing a law granting such injulisitorial power to a board of inspectors of election and under such authority could not the Beard as well enter into an examination of one in its affairs. The airs of every person appearing to register is asked and there is a column in the registry books for such an answer. Will you kindly give an old reader of The SUB come light on the subject, and oblige Utica. Oct. 5, 1890. known here." The idapectors marked me to

Deep violet eres: the soft blue skies. In which Love sees his heaven: I price Thee fairer far than richest brown or coaly black these made to frown, But they, to goothe and sympathise

Lorg ne'er appears in ewester guide Then when I see his image rise To fathom thee in valu Love trice-

Depths too profound! He only sighs and wishes that he might plusse down-Deistions death his eighs to drown. A eigen to thy bosom lies.

PLAIN WORDS TO LABOR UNIONA. Advice and Admentition from the Beach by United States Commissioner Regers. BALTIMORE, Oct. 10,-United States Commis

sioner Rogers rendered a decision to-day in the case of four sallers who were arrested for refusing to go aboard the schooner John B. Manning after they had signed articles to do so. The court room was thronged with members of the Knights of Labor, that organization having decided to take measures to defend and uphold the prisoners. After carefully weighing the evidence, Commissioner Rogers said: "My lads. I perceive you are men of intelli-

gence and no doubt know and appreciate the

advantages of union. Every man has a per-

fect right to units with his fellow man to better his condition in life. There is one great mistake made, however, and that is the constant conflict of labor and capital. Now, I can't see why such a state of affairs should exist, because labor is in itself capital, and capital merely represents labor. A capitalist you will find is a man of strictly sober habits. He has to keep a clear head, and the man who to-day earns a dollar and tomorrow morning wakes up with 75 cents in his pocket is the man who may become a capitalist. No doubt your union is a good thing-the land we live in is a union. But new let me impress upon your minds that, while you have a perfect right to form a union, you have no right to interfere with the manner in which another man conducts his business. When a union attempts to interfere with or molest a free-born American, or tries to prevent his earning a living simply because he does not join that union, it then becomes a conspiracy, and amenable under the law and punishable by the court. The great trouble with the unions is that they everstep their bounds and endeavor to force people to do as they direct, and that is an act in direct violation of the laws which grant an American citizen his liberty. In these days of enlightenment and freedom the press—the most powerful agent of the people—is ever ready to air the grievanges of any one who is oppressed or molested. Nothing, from the great acts of a Government to the death of a pauper, escapes the eagle eye of the press. Tyrants fear the press more than any other power which can be brought to bear against them, and the press of America, as it is to-day, edited by men of the greatest ability and highest order of enlightenment, is the bulwark of the country. Now, in conclusion, let me say to you that the man who endeavors to persuade you to light against capital, except in a legal manner, is no friend."

Unon the conclusion of his address the Commissioner held the men for the retion of while you have a perfect right to form a union Unon the conclusion of his address the Commissioner held the men for the action of the United States Court.

ABEED A LADY HER AGE.

She Sald She Was 38 and Her Son 35, and

Mrs. Louise J. Smith's examination was continued before Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court resterday in her suit for a limited divorce from Clifton O. Smith on the ground of drunkenness, abandonment, and cruelty. She charges that her husband sent her on a visit to her rejatives in California in January. 1889, promising to go out in the summer and bring her home. This he did not do, and she returned secretly, finding him living in a flat occupied by Mrs. Lillian E. M. Porter, a widow. She asserts that her husband and the widow conspired to have her go West. Upon her return she found Mrs. Porter's and her husband's linen together in the bureau.

Mrs. Smith testified that she would not live with Smith again under any circumstances.
"I have no love for him," she said; "my love is dead."

with Smith again under any circumstances.

"I have no love for him," she said; "my love is dead."

She was cross-examined at great length. Her aunt. Mrs. Julia A. Hunna, testified that Smith told her he could not live with his wife and was preparing papers for a divorce from her on the ground of incompatibility.

This closed the plaintin's case and several witnesses were called by the defence to prove Smith's good character and habits.

Mrs. Forter was then called. She has a pleasing face and worea close-fitting dark cloth suit. A stylish hat adorned her head, and about her neck was a bea tinged with red. She testified that during Mrs. Smith's absence she had never been alone in the flat with Mr. Smith, having had either some of herrelatives or Miss liannon, a friend, with her all the time. She explained that the linen was all done up by the same laundress, under the arrangement which existed before Mrs. Smith went away, in this way she secounted for the mixing of the clothing. On her cross-examination Mrs. Porter was asked if she had any children, and she replied. "One sen aged 25."

"How old are you. Mrs. Porter?" was asked. Thirty-eight, was the answer.

Counsel seemed a little puzzled by this, and after an unpleasant suspense he excinimed: "That would make you but thirteen at the time of his birth. Shall I take three years of your son's age or add three to your?"

"You may do as you please," said Mrs. Porter," sharply. "I was sixteen when he was born."

"Do you now say that you are thirty-eight years of ace."

years of age?"
Well. I will fall back on a woman's preroga-

The case is still on.

MR. HOLLANDER'S SAFE GONDUCT. Chough a "Peralelous Foreigner" He May

Return to Guatemala for Sixty Days, For more than a year and a half Mr. John Henry Hollander, who was expelled from Guatemals in May, 1889, as a "pernicious foreigner." has been endeavoring, through the State Department, to obtain permission to return to Guatemala to close up his business affairs there. His wife and child have remained in Guatemala during his enforced absence, waiting for his return.
The pressure brought to bear by the State The pressure brought to bear by the State Department upon the Guatemalan officials has at last obtained the desired result, and Mr. Hollander has received, through the department, a safe conduct, in English and Spanish, from the Guatemalan Minister, Dr. Fernando Cruz. The safe conduct permits him to return to Guatemala for a period of sixty days, and guarantees him immunity from arrest or molestation of any kind during his stay. A special passport from the State Department accompanied the safe conduct.

Mr. Hollander salled on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's regular steamer, the Newport, yesterday alternoon for Guatemala.

Paster Nicolal Loses His Temper There were two very angry fellow passengers in one of the bridge cars on Thursday night. They were the Rev. Nathaniel Nicolai, who has charge of a German church at Canarsie, and William Pettersen of 939 Centre street. At the New York station the Rev. Mr. Nicolai accidentally jostled Pettersen, who is a large man, and the latter was so Indignant that he gave free expression to his feelings during the journey to Brooklyn. Nor was he satisfied with this for when Mr. Nicolai had left the car Mr. Pettersen jostled against him with considerable more violence than he had himself experienced at the New York station. than he had himself experienced at the New York station.

The Rev. Mr. Nicolai called for a policeman, but pending his arrival he gave the Dane a good poke in the breast. Both men were arrested and taken to the police station, and after receiving some soothing advice from the sergeant they concluded to shake hands and teep better control over their tempers in future, even when subjected to the irritations incident to bridge travel.

Reconciliation; Act II.

The \$5 fine imposed on Dan Worden of the Stock Exchange on Thursday by Chairman James Mitchell for putting his foot in a chair and keeping it there produced a happy result and keeping it there produced a happy result yesterday. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Worden had not been friends, and it was filteen years since they had spoken. But yesterday they met on the floor of the Exchange and clasted hardened, and chatted as if nothing had happened. They made up entirely, and the charges of continued dischediance with it were to bring Magworden before the Governors were withdrawn.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10. - Monaignor Lafleche. Bishop of Three Rivers, has made a new departure in the way of levying taxes. Formerly the inhabitants were exempted from tithes on hay, and paid only on grain. The effect of this was to induce the farmers to give their atten-tion to hay growing, and so evade the tax. The histop has jesued at order that in future they must pay 5,50 a thousand bundles, and that in default the sacraments of the Church shall to denied to them. The fax amounts to about 7's per c.nt.

Bright Prospects of a Solid Bemograt Pron the Suffice Courter.

Daniel L. Lockwood for Courters: This has a win ning sound; and is in an unmissiphable fact that there is

throughout the city a Lockwood boom No Matter How Much Me's Roasted. From the Entire Herald. Col. Shaperd is an exceedingly rare bird.

WEAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

"When I got to London last May." quoth an American who came back here from a foreign tour the other day, "and saw for the first time the mighty metropolis, the capital of Queen Victoria's world-girdling empire I was so be wildered by the shows of pomp and power to be found in the city that I could hardly tolerate the thought of leaving it in a few weeks for Paris, where I was to spend the month of June, Then, when I got to the gay capital of France and saw for the first time the glittering specta-Then, when I got to the gay capital of France and saw for the first time the glittering spectacles of the city, by which I was fascinated week after week, it was hard to go away and hasten to Venice, where I was to pass the month of July. Then when I got to Venice the scenes were so novel, so unlike any I had ever known In my travels, that I rejuctantly left for flome, to which was allotted the month of August. Then I had but this brief period to give to the Eternal City, the saven-hilled capital of the Cassars and the Popes, where I found I could have steen a year in perambulating its streets and studying its ancient and medieval wonders. But I had to get off, for then I had but half of september in which its strike northward and take the glanes that I took at the unique and unmatched old cities of Rotterdam and Amsterdam before I started out from Hayre near the end of the month on my voyage to New York. And I had not, during my five months four, been able to see Copenhagen or Constantinople, Geneva or Edinburgh, Naples or Lisbon, Granada or Cracow, or a score of other non-descript cities that I had hoped to visit when preparing for my first jaunt through old Europe."

At times we hear that old denizens of this

At times we hear that old denizens of this city are grieved over the demolition of timeworn houses that seem especially interesting on account of their historical, traditional, or family associations. They tell tales about them. One house that must be demolished was the scene of a memorable event long ago: another was once the abode of a famous personage, and so can be seen and so and so can be seen and seen and the seen and wooden, which, in its turn, gives way to the brick or the brown stone or the granite or the marble or the iron. The men of to-day cannot live as their ancestors lived: business now cannot be transacted as it was a century ago; the vast overations of modern times cannot be conducted within the lines of nast generations; the improvements and inventions of our day must be used for the public benefit, and the old things must be supplanted by the new. So let our veterans cease from waiting, and rapids over the progress through which and rejoice over the progress through which

The notable Russian Nihilist, who is known throughout Europe under the pseudonym of Stepniak, and will soon make a tour in this country, is a Slav in the prime of life, and formerly was distinguished in the higher ranks of the Russian empire under the title of nobility which he inherited. He has recently written to a correspondent in this city that his movements are constantly watched by the agents of the Bussian police, that he lives in danger all the time, and that repeated attempts have been made to seize him and take him back to St. Petersburg for execution. Stepniak is one of the chief leaders of the revolutionary forces of Russia; he is under condemnation as a terrorist; he was among the secret founders of the Nihilist press, and he carried on the propagands among the emancipated serie; but it is not known what part he played in the imperial tragedy that was onacted a few years ago. Not long single Prince Lawroff published a sketch of Niepniak, including the Various Episodes of His Odyssey; and the Prince himself was among his co-workers. Stepniak has lived for some years as a refugee in London, and he now desires to see the people and the republic of the United States. that his movements are constantly watched

When an ark load of Hebrews arrives in New York from Russia the newcomers are sure to get good advice very soon from some of their co-religionists who have dwelt awhile printed in Russian or in Hebrew: "You are free in this country, but bound to obey its laws. You can go where you like and stay while you like, and do as you like, so long as you break not the law. You must not expect to get rich all at once in America. There are more mines of the precious metals here than Solomon had, but you will not be disappointed because you cannot gather gold in the streets of America. Try to find work of any kind or some business at once. Strive to get along the best way you can. You'll have hard times at first, when you can't live in fine houses or eat choice food. There are Jewish societies to give you advice or charity, and any Israelite will help any other in need. There is no Czar in America. There are Christians here, but they do not persecute the Jews. You need not fear the knout which once scarred your backs in Russia, but there are dungeons for evildoers. Go your way and lay up treasures. We are essured by an influential rabbit that while the Jewish refugees from Russia are under advice of this kind they listen to it eagerly and take itto heart sincerely. laws. You can go where you like and stay

"There is yet a widesproad faith in the doctrine of Gall and Spurzheim." according to professor of phrenology, who grew fervent while speaking on the subject in a room dec rated with human skulls and plaster casts, and got ready to examine the bumps of his visitor from THE SUN. "Of course," he said. "phrenology is not so much heard of now as it was nology is not so much heard of now as it was a few years ago, when the late O. S. Fowler was its popular champion, scientific expounder, and practical demonstrator, and when it was studied by metaphysicians, physiologists, and theologians. Yet you would be surprised if I were to tell you the names of men in this city who procure an examination of their heads, with charts of their bumps or faculties, I could, but I will not, show you copies of some of these charts that would not only make you smile, but help you to understand the character of notable presonages whose action is an outgrowth of you to understand the character of notable personages whose action is an outgrowth of the peculiarities of their brain. Mr. Fowler was in his time, a master of phrenology who could nearly always toll a man's traits or aptitudes by glanning at the formation of his head, and, though he left no successor who is his equal in this respect, there are yet men who draw up thousands of phrenological charts of the souls of all kinds of people."

The suggestion that the price of admission to the American Institute Fair should be reduced from twenty-five cents to ten cents does not meet the approval of some of the Institute's directors, who allege that the rate of last year must be maintained on account of the heaviness of the expenses. It is admitted, however, that there would be twice or thrice as many visitors drawn to the fair under the lower rate as are likely to be drawn under the higher; and it is an easy computation that if this were the case the expenses would be covered by dimes as fully as by quarters of a dollar. It is desirable, for several reasons, that the visitors to this year's fair should be more numerous than those to any previous year's, and the directors would therefore do well to reconsider the question of dollars and dimes. The show that has just been opened to the public is of unusual excellence in all its dejection. It is instructive to the men, women, and yearpsters of the city. It were well that everybody should be enabled to take a look at it, or to make a study of it, and tens of thousands of people would see it if the entrance fee were a dime who cannot afford five nickels for every ticket they would like to buy. however, that there would be twice or thrice pickels for every ticket they would like to buy

America has been known in Europe for four centuries as the "New World," but it looks as though this title would hereafter be transferred to Africa, where a veritable new world, view. The ancient continent of Africa may view. The ancient continent of Africa may have been a stamping ground for mankind through as many ages as the ancient continent of America has been; but as Columbus was one of the navigators who opened up in America a new world for Europeans, so Stanley has been one of the piones in appaining up for them a new world in Africa. And as America was selzed by the governments that were powerful in Europe tour resturies at o so Africa is now I eight selzed by the governments that are powerful in Europe today.

All the I reach residents of this city, including Monsteur Poujol, are talking of the action of the Collector of this port in offering an official welcome to the Comte de Paris on his arrival here. The great majority of them are rivel here. The great majority of them are ripened Republicans of lively temperament, and they freely effect their opin on that the American their emmertines given cause of of lence to the Franch is public by patronizing the Frince whom they reproach as a banished conspirator against the resubile. They speak of the case in Wooster street, in their cafes in their clubs at the consulate, and wherever they come together. There are but few Monarchiets among the Frenchmen is New York.

The building of Jewish places of worship in this city has kept pace with the rapid growth of our Jewish population during the chart few rears. It is reported that there are about five times as many a magazine have no there were in 1800. Tet the Temple Emphy I stands as the finest and coefficie tedifice for the Jewish service in the United States.